RAILWAY TIME TABLES.

DEL. LACK. & WESTERN RAILROAD
Newark and Bloomfield Branch.

TO NEW YORK.

[illegible]

FROM NEW YORK.

[illegible]

N. J. & GREENWOOD LAKE R. R.

TO NEW YORK.

[illegible]

FROM NEW YORK.

[illegible]

CORRESPONDENCE

[illegible]

Some of the most intelligent **women** of Brooklyn have formed **themselves** into a society to [illegible] **the public** health. There have **already** commenced inquiries on the **officials** in the matter of **cleaning**, and so practically that **some of the politicians** are [illegible] **sting** against what they used to call "the imper [illegible] **ery complimentary**, but [illegible] **are plucky and efficient**, and if **worst comes** to worst they will [illegible] **brooms** and go to sweeping. I will **buy the best** broom I can find, and **join the brigade at any moment**. I **should like to be** assigned to duty **in the City Hall**. I think the dust I could raise there would not be likely to be mistaken for the scratching of either a hen or a pullet.

If I were sufficiently pessimistic to judge by my daily mail of the **happiness or unhappiness** of my married **sisters, I should be** inclined to **say that there was** not a happy wife in the whole world. But thank heaven I know better than this, for I am well acquainted with many wives who to all appearance are perfectly contented with their lot. I wish I had kept an account of all the requests I have had to give my views on the silly question

"Is marriage a failure?" To-day comes another invitation to air my opinions, and as the sun is shining, and the air is balmy, and the peach trees have started to put out their pink buds, and as in consequence I feel unusually good natured, I will try to relieve her mind on this subject, though to my mind it is unutterably ridiculous. What percentage, to begin with, of the men and women who are living together in so called marital relations, are really married, I have no means of knowing. But I do not recognize as marriage anything short of a perfect union of hearts. The woman who can write me and complain of her husband does not love her husband, consequently her relation to the man she calls her husband is not the relation of a true marriage. The woman who marries a man on account of his wealth or social position is not truly a wife. She has simply sold herself. Marriage cannot be a failure, but the sham that passes for marriage is the most terrible kind of failure, because the most far-reaching in its consequences. For those who come together in good faith and afterward find their unsuitability to each other, I have the greatest sympathy. Some of these are apparently not in the least to blame, though I think it will generally be found that there was not enough time and thought given to the study of each other. So in my way of thinking, marriage is not a failure, but men and women are frequently failures, and "there's the rub."

To the correspondents who have asked me about hats I would say that there is no shape or style that does not seem to be fashionable. There are small **hats** and **large hats, hats** turned up at the side, **hats** turned up at the back, soft felt hats, large and small, with and without dents in the crown. There are **shirred silk bonnets** such as were worn in our grandmothers' day. Some of these are shirred only at the crown, others are shirred at the brim as well. These bonnets are intended to match the costumes, and are often made of the same material as the dress. It was never so difficult to get out of the fashion in the matter of **headgear** as at present. The only requirement seems to be that the trimmings shall be tasteful and the hat bear some sort of becoming relation to the head that is to wear it. Heads that are broad at the top and have big bumps on either side—caution and constructiveness, phrenologists call them, I believe—are very hard to fit. A small fussy bonnet on such a head is simply grotesque, and yet a large bonnet does not always meet the requirements. Then it is very hard for women who do not spend their lives planning their personal adornments to tell whether a bonnet frame or an untrimmed straw will or will not be suitable. To me the changes of the seasons are beautiful, but there is one sad and awful drawback to my full enjoyment of them. That drawback is hats. An hour in a dentist's chair is more endurable than an hour in a millinery establishment, and there is nothing on earth that so arouses my envy as the woman who trips gracefully and capably to the hat counter, and after a sweep of the goods with her trained vision, selects a shape, tries it on carelessly, pays for it, and gets out. She knows what she wants and what will suit her. I consider that a genuine talent.

The Easter number of the New York Ledger was one of our best journalistic achievements. When Robert Bonner gave up his pet occupation to his sons, evil days were prophesied by many, but they have not come. On the contrary the Ledger was never so wide-awake and interesting as it is at present. Horace Greeley used to say that "the best recommendation a paper could have was the goodwill of its contributors." This the Ledger has always enjoyed, for pay now as in the old days is prompt, and a good worker is always appreciated.

EUREKA KIRK.

THEY MAKE MONEY FLY.

HOW UNITED STATES SENATORS SPEND THE PEOPLE'S CASH.

Nothing Is Bought for the Upper House That Is Not of the Very Best—Some Astonishing Figures Regarding Purchases and Appointments.

[Special Correspondence.]

WASHINGTON, April 8.—When we want to know something of the character and habits of a man we are lucky if we can discover how he spends his pocket money. Incidental expenses are a sure index to character and methods. What is true of individuals is true of organized bodies of men. With this in view I have made a study of the incidental expenses of the United States senate. It shows some curious and suggestive results. There is this difference between the incidental expenses of the senate and of a man whom we are trying by this means to size up. The man presumably spends his own money—the senate, we know, spends other people's.

The senate, fat, lazy, luxurious, has surrounded itself with an army of flunkies. There are eighty-four senators, and four salaried employes for each senator. Even the great house of representatives, with four times as many members as the senate, has not so many servitors. Such a place for clerks and assistant clerks and messengers and pages and laborers and other attendants as the senate is probably exists in no other place on this continent. To begin with, the senate has a secretary. The secretary has a chief clerk, a principal clerk, a principal executive clerk, a financial clerk, a minute and journal clerk, an enrolling clerk, an assistant financial clerk and several of ordinary clerks, undistinguished by titles, under his direction.

Fifty senate committees have clerks to attend to their routine matters and to do the bidding of the chairmen. A number of these committees have assistant clerks, and ten of them have messengers. "Messenger," the reader should know, is the term which in the senate stands for waiter, servant, attendant, mixer of drinks, purveyor of personal comfort, etc. The number of these messengers rapidly increases from year to year. Some of these committees which have clerks and messengers do not have any business. They do not meet once a year. No legislation comes before them demanding attention, yet they occupy gorgeous rooms and are served like princes of the blood at the seaside.

There is a sergeant-at-arms who has deputies and assistants to the number of a dozen. These are the keepers of the doors, the guardians of the dignity. Besides these there are thirty who appear on the rolls as simple "messengers," probably the men who watch like hawks at all the apertures of the sacred chamber to see that no profane eye gets a turn in a measured ten feet of the walls of the senate during the majestic secret sessions. There is a postmaster, and he has no fewer than seven assistants. Eight men to handle the mail for eighty! But this is not all. There are a half dozen riding pages to carry notes from the senate chamber to the residences of its members and other places. One of the curiosities of Washington society is a senate riding page, mounted on a senate horse from the senate stables—for the senate has a stable all its own—going about the city leaving a bagful of social communications for madam the senator's wife.

A list of all the senate's employes would fill three or four of these columns. There are superintendents of document rooms and their numerous assistants, chief folders and many helpers, chief engineers and a staff of assistants, and no end of laborers and carpenters and machinists. Then each senator has a clerk all to himself—a faithful servant who attends to his affairs, public or private, for $1500 of government money per month. Perhaps it would not be fair to go over this list of employes and pick out by name the sons of senators, the sons-in-law, the nephews, the cousins and other relatives who are provided for on this superfluous pay roll, but I venture the assertion that one-third of all the employes of the senate are relatives of the grave and reverend fathers who sit within the chamber.

Notwithstanding its dislike of newspapers, the senate evidently believes the pen is mightier than the sword. In one day, not long since, there were purchased for its use 50,000 pens, at a cost of $250.50. This was 200 pens for each senator and employe, but in a month or two the stock of pens had run so low that another order had to be sent to the stationer's. The senate is a famous consumer of stationery, and whatever it uses must be of the best. I do not know in what branch of the public service fine papeteries are used, but about once a week such items as these may be found in the senate books: Twenty-five dozen papeteries, $109.45." "Ten dozen B. L. L. papeteries, $81.26." Even in its inkstands the senate is somewhat luxurious, as is shown by one of many orders of similar nature, this one reading: "Eight and eleven-twelfths inkstands, $119.64."

The senate is a place in which many cards are used. People are continually sending cards in to senators whom they wish to see, but until I looked in the incidental expense book I did not know that senators themselves are great consumers of fine Bristol board. Here is the card record for three months:

January—	
26. 600 cards and plate	$14 45
28. 500 cards and plate	9 60
30. 100 cards and plate	1 95
31. 300 cards and plate	1 95
February—	
2. 500 cards	
4. 300 cards	4 20
5. 500 cards	5 70
6. 2,000 cards	15 40
7. 300 cards	15 30
8. 200 cards and plate	1 80
9. 400 cards and plate	5 05
11. 500 cards	4 10
600 cards and plate	8 50
14. 1,2 0 cards and three plates	9 85
15. 700 cards	9 50
18. 400 cards	2 55
20. 2,500 cards and plate	16 40
21. 300 cards	1 80
2. 300 cards and two plates	3 75
25. 400 cards and plate	4 45
26. 100 cards	60
27. 800 cards and plate	6 65
28. 300 cards	1 80
March	
1. 400 cards	
4. 500 cards and three plates	2 40
7. 200 cards	4 80
8. 400 cards	1 90
9. 200 cards and alteration	2 70
11. 300 cards	1 55
12. 100 cards and alteration	95
13. 350 cards	75
14. 1,400 cards and printing, etc.	3 25
15. 500 cards and plate	9 70
18. 500 cards and plate	8 15
18. 350 cards and two plates	5 80
19. 400 cards	5 80
20. 300 cards	2 40
21. 400 cards and two plates	1 80
25. 100 cards and alteration	4 35
26. 100 cards	1 30
28. 150 cards	1 20
29. 600 cards and three plates	1 80
30. 100 cards and alteration	6 65
	80

While a few cards were purchased at other seasons of the year, the bulk of this sort of luxury was indulged in during the three months named above. Curious, to know why

Syrup of Figs.

Produced from the laxative and nutritious juice of California figs, combined with the medicinal virtues of plants known to be most beneficial to the human system, acts gently on the kidneys, liver and bowels, effectually cleansing the system, dispelling colds and headaches, and curing habitual constipation.

MARTIN HUMMEL,

DEALER IN THE BEST QUALITIES OF

Lehigh and Wyoming COAL,

Well Seasoned Wood,

CUT TO ORDER.

Yard on ROSELLE STREET, Near Bedford Place

Post Office Box 70.

Bloomfield, N. J.

THE CARD BUSINESS

the card business should be so much more prosperous in the senate just at that time, I made inquiry of one of the senate employes.

"Why, don't you see," replied he, "that is the social season, and the wives and daughters of senators send to us the orders for their calling cards, and we give the order to the engraver and pay for it out of senate funds, charging the cost of the cards to the stationery account of the senators. A few years ago we had printed at one order 3,000 cards for the family of a certain senator, with five engraved plates."

For so many cards there must be a few card cases, and in the stationer's account I find many such entries as this: "10 doz. card cases, $153.45." Nice pocketbooks are also affected by the millionaire club, as such entries as the following would indicate: "5 doz. pocketbooks, $108.75." Pocket knives are likewise popular and expensive, per such entries as "79½ doz. pocket knives, $356.09;" "17¾ doz. pocket knives, $268.11," and "34½ doz. Wostenholm penknives, $548.40." The senate appears to be an industrious user of the shears, for I notice many such entries as these in the account books: "8 doz. pairs shears, $61.20;" "9½ doz. pairs scissors, $58.41," and "50 cases scissors, $158.64." Or do the shears and the scissors, like the cards and card cases, find their way to the homes of senators?

Here are some entries in the account which will explain themselves:

8½ doz. corkscrews	$20 05
2 doz. Apollinaris water, pints	3 00
1 box lemons	6 75
1 case Apollinaris	11 50
50 pounds granulated sugar	3 75
100 5 grain quinine pills	75
100 5 grain quinine pills	1 00

The books show that during the months of July and August, 1898, when congress was in session, the lemons, sugar and Apollinaris used by the senate cost the government of the United States $483.42. The ice used during the same months cost $900. It thus appears that it costs money to keep the senate cool.

An interesting item is the following:

Isaac Bassett, for 5 pounds Copenhagen snuff, for use in senate chamber, $5.50

In a month the senate uses about four hundred dozen towels, the washing of which costs the government nearly $300.

Here are some more entries, which explain themselves:

Three doz. French soap, $6.30; sponges, $4.10; 6 gallons bay rum, $19.50; 3 gallons cologne, $21; 6 bottles hair oil, $2.40; 6 bottles hair tonic, $14.40.

Of such items there are scores and scores.

When the senate buys thermometers it buys none but the best, as the books show: "Aug 9—1 thermometer, $15. 3 thermometers, $15. 2 thermometers, $6."

When the senate has a funeral to attend it goes in style. For the funeral of Gen. Sherman 10 pairs of silk gloves were purchased, at $1 a pair, and 9 sashes, at $7 each.

When the senate buys furniture, either for the chamber or for the luxurious committee rooms, it makes the money fly. Here are a few items in that line, taken from hundreds: Wilton carpet for committee on public lands, $370; three pairs lace curtains for committee on manufactures (a committee that has not had a meeting for three years), $67.50; Turkish cushion, same committee, $40; walnut lounge, committee on enrolled bills, $20; antique oak hall rack, committee on commerce, $45; antique oak desk, committee on centennial, $60; walnut desk, committee on labor, $65; one Japanese screen, committee on agriculture, $35; four chairs, committee on agriculture, $40; twenty-one yards carpet, committee on interstate commerce, $187. Evidently the committee on agriculture intends to have something nice for the horny handed son of the soil to sit on when he comes before the committee to tell why he has to burn his corn for fuel out on the prairies, and why he cannot lift the mortgage off his place down in New England.

To wind and clean the senate clocks costs the government about $300 a year. Even street car tickets are purchased at the government expense for the use of the senate. During the last year the senate has bought a score of typewriters, at a cost of nearly $3,000.

It will be noticed that the senate has a way of making the government pay for nearly everything which a senator needs or uses. The government must even help him re-elect himself and defray the expense incurred by him in cultivating popularity among his constituents. During the five months preceding the last presidential election senators sent out at the expense of the government nine millions of their speeches. The government printed the speeches at bare cost, in the first place, and then it had to pay men a dollar a thousand to fold them, buy the envelopes or other wrappers, and finally carry the many tons of stuff through the mails free of charge. During these five months the government purchased for use in sending out the more or less valuable speeches of more or less famous statesmen no fewer than eight million envelopes at a cost of about $16,000, and to prepare this enormous mass of stuff for the mails seven barrels of paste and four barrels of flour for use in making paste were purchased.

Ten or twenty years hence, probably, the incidental expenses of the senate will show items of house rent for each of the members of that august body, horses and carriages and grooms' bills. The tendency is now in that direction.

ROBERT GRAVES.

Where Ella Wheeler Wilcox Writes.

New York, April 8. The corner where Ella Wheeler Wilcox does her writing is a pretty place, but she doesn't shut herself up in a dungeon alone to compose her poetry, for this is in one corner of her parlor. On the table are many dainty, womanly trifles. A fur rug is on the floor under her dainty little wicker rocking chair, and beside the table is a large easy chair, where I suspect her husband is accustomed to sit to chat with her when he is at home.

The rest of the parlor is filled with lovely things. A piano stands in one corner; a cozy lounge, piled high with splendid cushions; a chimney piece filled with bronzes and other fanciful trifles, draperies of plush, of brocatelle, and all the things now considered necessary for a handsome parlor, but all somehow partaking something of her own nature.

There are pictures, plaques and cabinets, portieres and elaborate ottomans, but each and every thing melts into the other so that the whole picture would not be complete if one thing was lacking. Opening from her parlor is a vista of other rooms, each as dainty, as luxurious and inviting as the first, and all showing her love of beauty and a taste and love of order unexpected in a poet. Not one of her pictures has ever done her justice, for nothing can show her in her own home, where she is at her best and brightest.

One afternoon when I visited her I noticed that she grew visibly sad, and two or three times I saw her lips tremble and tears fill her eyes in spite of herself, and rose to go, fearing I was in some way intruding, but she finally "owned up" that her husband was to leave that evening for the west on a four months' trip, on his business, and that she "never could get used to having him go." He has large interests in a silver ware factory, which require his supervision. Presently he came home, and confessed to feeling a "little blue," and I left them to their grief, for that it manifestly was. In these days such conduct in folks married six years is reprehensible, but inexpressibly sweet and touching.

MARY BRENNAN.

FOR SALE AT GLEN RIGDE.

SOME FINE LOTS

On the West Slope of the Ridge

They have a fine view of the mountains good drainage and will be sold at reasonable prices and on easy terms for immediate improvement.

JOSEPH D. GALLAGHER,

Glen Ridge, N. J

CONCERNING MME. TSHEBRIKOVA.

Her Letter to the Czar—Her Fate Discussed by a Russian Woman—Russian Progress.

[Special Correspondence.]

New York, April 8.—The following, under a St. Petersburg date, is one of the latest dispatches bearing on the case of Mme. Tshebrikova:

"It is reported that Mme. Tshebrikova, the Russian lady who recently wrote a letter to the czar calling attention to the political situation of the country, has been secretly conducted to Siberia.

"Another report received here states that Mme. Tshebrikova was released by order of the czar, and that the czar wrote upon the margin of the letter sent him by Mme. Tshebrikova: 'This is bitterly written. Nevertheless, the author can be left alone.'"

The arrest of this Russian woman journalist has caused a good deal of erroneous comment of late. The arrest of Miss Tshebrikova—for the lady has never been married—is a fact easily explained; no private individual is allowed to address the czar on matters of national moment nor petition his majesty on anything but that individual's personal affairs. Violating this rule was in itself a revolutionary proceeding that could not be overlooked in a woman of such wide acquirements as Miss Tshebrikova undoubtedly is. In consideration of this I don't doubt that, even were the emperor inclined to overlook the matter—as one version of the above telegram states—still he would be dissuaded from such a course by the minister of the interior. The most probable development of the affair would be that Miss Tshebrikova would be sent into temporary exile to some distant town of the north of European Russia, where her inconveniently liberal views would not be likely to "contaminate" many people, the country there being very sparsely settled; of course she would not be allowed to write for the press—at least not over her own name.

As to the other contingency—the deportation of the lady to Siberia—it is hardly worth considering at all, unless, indeed, the controversy about the affair brings to light some additional act of Miss Tshebrikova that would lead the authorities to adopt such a course. It may be argued that Russians have been sent to Siberia for lesser offenses; but that was done in cases that had not attained such widespread notoriety, and were often the result of that most abhorrent contingency, a "mistake" on the part of some official—a "mistake" which the higher authorities so seldom find time to rectify, though an innocent man's liberty and even life be at stake.

That Miss Tshebrikova is not exactly a favorite with the Russian authorities can easily be surmised; but unless deportation to Siberia makes a martyr of her I do not see how her influence could be considered dangerous by the most short sighted officials. Miss Tshebrikova is a talented, clever writer; she is much read by her contemporaries, but scarcely possesses any influence with the young generation of Russians; the fact is that the lady is a fair representative of a generation of Russians that is rapidly passing away from the scene of contemporary events in Russia. Not that Miss Tshebrikova is old in years; she can hardly be more than 50; but she belongs to the "workers of the sixties"—pure idealists, who are decidedly looked down upon by the young materialists of the present day.

There is a remarkable thing to be noted in Russian life. However stagnant it appears on its surface it moves with a giant's strides, and the early ideals of the "fathers" are held light, if not ridiculed by the "sons." Already the views of men and women of the "sixties"—the period of Alexander II's liberal reforms—are considered antiquated by the young Russians of today. Two generations have had time to come up since then, and although the Slav nature remains the same, although the Russians of today are just as hot headed and impulsive as the "workers of the sixties," still the young men and women consider themselves very wise and practical indeed as compared with the "idealists of the sixties"—including in this denomination even the "nihilists" of that time. The "idealists" of the sixties of Miss Tshebrikova's stamp, on the other hand, are horrified at the reactionary tendencies displayed by the younger generation, are disgusted at the growing might of the "almighty ruble," which they had scoffed with so much contempt in their time.

Of course, they hold that mercenary tendencies are fostered in the younger people by the restrictions of political freedom in the country, which prevents the untrammeled display of a man's faculties in other and nobler fields of action. And I have no doubt that it was that disgust with the lowly tendencies of the time, as well as the actions of the government, that foster that mercenary spirit in the young generation, which impelled Miss Tshebrikova to make her desperate appeal to the czar. She appears to have hoped that a reversion by the czar to the liberal policy pursued by his father in the "sixties" would not only benefit the country at large, but would rouse the young people from the mercenary spirit to which they have given themselves up of late. Of herself, as a true "idealist," Miss Tshebrikova seems not to have thought at all in this emergency. Now the choice lies with the Russian authorities, and it remains to be seen whether they decide of the matter calmly and justly or fall into the mistake of sending that woman journalist to Siberia and constitute her a political martyr, increasing her influence a hundred fold with the young people whose very coldness drove her on to write her letter to the czar.

It is more than twenty years since the name of Mary Tshebrikova has grown to be a familiar one with the Russian readers. She is a clever observer of things, is possessed of a good theoretical knowledge of several languages, and always was indefatigable in securing the latest solid works of English, Italian, German and French writers, extracting from such the very essence of ideas that could to the best advantage be adopted in Russia, with due regard to restrictions obtaining in an absolute monarchy. Most of Miss Tshebrikova's writings treated on educational or clinical matters, on the organization of co-operative enterprises, on questions of political economy, on equal rights for both sexes, on the rights of the Hebrews and kindred subjects. Of course, they generally appeared in the prominent organs of the liberal press of Russia, such as the newspapers Novosti of St. Petersburg, The Russkya Vedomosti of Moscow, and the monthly magazine Northern Messenger, on which she was associate editor for the last two years; while other writings of hers of a less general interest found room for themselves in the organs devoted to one specialty or another.

MRS. B. MACGAHAN.

A World's Religious Exhibit.

At a recent meeting of Sabbath association committees in Chicago, Dr. W. W. Everts presented a paper on "A Sabbath Programme at the World's Fair." He proposed a full and impartial exhibit of the religions of the world, including those of the Hindoos and the Chinese. The point was urged that if the chief teachers of different creeds could be brought together, the complete report of their deliberations would form the greatest representation ever known of the various aspects of the religions of the globe. The proposal is to receive further consideration.

Lewis Dawkins,

DEALER IN

FAMILY GROCERIES,

CANNED GOODS, ETC.,

Fine Teas, Coffees and Spices,

Best Brands of Flour

CENTRAL BUILDING,

Glenwood Ave. and Washington Street

There are many white soaps, each represented to be "just as good as the Ivory." They are not, but like all counterfeits, they lack the peculiar and remarkable qualities of the genuine. Ask for Ivory Soap and insist upon having it. 'Tis sold everywhere.

Established 1865.

PAISLEY'S,

307 Sixth Ave., Bet. 24th & 25th Sts.

Fine Foot Wear

In all the latest and leading styles, for both sexes, for all ages and occasions, at

POPULAR PRICES

Corset Shoes for children with weak ankles learning to walk.

Catalogues mailed free on application.

Dress Ginghams at our Grand Street Store, *This Week.*

2,000 Pieces = Choice Patterns.

Dress Ginghams, all new goods, at 10 cents yard.

Regular price, - - 16 cts. yd.

Lord & Taylor.

Grand Street Store, N. Y.

The Newark Bee Hive.

DECIDED VALUES IN

DRESS GOODS.

NO PLACE ELSEWHERE IN THE UNION WHERE THEIR EQUAL WILL BE FOUND FOR THE MONEY.

12c yd. New Paris Novelty Outing Cloth Flannel
10c yd. Immense Variety of Gingham, Seersucker, Clover and Zephyr Cloths
4c yd. Big Line of New Spring Challies
8c yd. Plain, Stripe and Open Work White Goods
44c yd. Complete Assortment of New Shades of Surah Silk
98c yd. Stripe Brocade & Figured Persian Silk, for trimmings. Of the latest rage
25c yd. Wool Filled Plaids, Stripes, Sidebands and Plain Cashmeres 36in wide
at 39c. All-wool Flannels, Striped, Serges, Henriettas and Brilliantines 40 in. wide
at 50c. All-wool Cashmeres, Serges, Brilliantines, Striped Flannels and Serges, 40 in.
at 89c. An Elegant Line of Pure Mohair Brilliantines, in Shades of Old Rose, Reseda, Tan, Plum, Heliotrope and Eifel Red
98c yd. Full Line of Colored Faille Francaise Silks
at 75c. 46 in. All-wool Silk Finished Henriettas, extra quality
at 79c. 54 in. All-wool Habit Cloths for Spring Sackings.

BLACK GOODS.

25c Wool Filled Cashmeres, 36 in.
29c All-wool Henriettas, 40 in.
45c All-wool Henriettas, 46 in.
75c All-wool Henriettas, Silk Finish; 42 in.
1.00 All-wool Henriettas, Silk Finish 46 in.
1.25 and upwards. Silk Warp Henriettas, 42 in.
29c A Line of Serges in black and white, Stripes and Plaids, 40 in. Guaranteed not to fade or crack.
89c. A line of Black and White Striped Brilliantines.
89c. All-wool Plaid and Striped Serges and Flannels, 40 in.
98c. yd. The Grandest Quality of Black Dress Silk ever on sale at this price.

WRITE FOR SAMPLES OF ANYTHING YOU MAY NEED IN DRESS GOODS.

Great Bargains in Cloaks and Suits.

GREAT BARGAINS IN

BOYS' CLOTHING, BABY CARRIAGES SHOES, TRUNKS, BAGS and IN WEAR FOR MEN.

L. S PLAUT & CO.,

715, 717, 719 BROAD STREET.

Newark, N. J.

Close 7 P M; Saturdays 11 P M.

WE HAVE NO BRANCH STORES.

Mail orders carefully filled. If unsatisfactory money returned. TELEPHONE 748

TUITION.

Montclair Boys' School.

FOURTH YEAR.

SESSION OF 1890-'91, OPENS SEPT. 16th.

Thorough instruction in Latin, Greek, Mathematics and other branches required for admission to colleges or scientific schools.

COMMERCIAL DEPARTMENT.

Under the direction of an experienced teacher. Prepares boys in a few months for business. Special rates for boys taking simply the commercial course.

Modern Languages, Music, Elocution receive special attention.

Pupils received in the Primary Department at the age of six years. Instruction under the direction of Normal graduates.

Stages connecting with convenient trains pass the school.

For information address the Principal: Residence, 763 Bloomfield avenue. School, 776 Bloomfield avenue.

J. G. McVICAR, Principal.

Miss Northall's School.

For Boys and Girls

Will re-open its EIGHTH YEAR Sept. 23d, 1890

AT GLEN RIDGE, N. J.

Grammar, Primary & Kindergarten

DEPARTMENTS.

Pupils as young as four years admitted to the latter. Native French and German Teachers. For further information address as above.

16th Year of

The New Jersey BUSINESS College.

764 and 766 Broad Street.

NEWARK, N. J.,

Has opened with increased numbers showing the popular verdict in reference to the character of the college.

Young persons seeking a practical Business Education should avail themselves of the opportunity presented, and enter the college at once before every available seat is occupied.

Courses in Business Studies, Shorthand, Typewriting, German and Drawing.

The New Jersey State Fair granted this College First Premiums for Professional and Students' Ornamental Penmanship, Pen Drawing and Students' Bookkeeping. The only College offering premiums.

Write or call for the finest Catalogue ever published by the college.

C. T. MILLER, Principal.

COLEMAN Business

COLLEGE. Newark, N. J.

BOYS, MIDDLE AGED MEN AND YOUNG LADIES.

Trained for a successful start in business life at

Coleman College, 707 to 713 Broad St.

Newark, N. J.

The largest and most popular school in the country. Course of study combines theory with practice by a system of business transactions based on real values. Book-keeping, Rapid Calculation, Letter Writing, Penmanship, Shorthand and Typewriting Dept's in the State.

Graduates assisted to situations.

The College Journal and Illustrated Catalogue mailed on application. H. COLEMAN, Prest.

JOHN G. KEYLER,

Bloomfield Avenue,

DEALER IN

FURNITURE

Of Every Description.

Parlor and Chamber Suits, Bureaus, Bedsteads, Sofas, Lounges, What-Nots, Book-Shelves and Cases, Brackets, Looking Glasses, Etc.

OIL CLOTH, CARPET LINING, MATTING.

Mattresses and Spring Beds

ALWAYS ON HAND.

Upholstering and Repairing done with neatness.

FRED'K T. CAMP,

ARCHITECT,

Office 60 Liberty St., N. Y

Residence, Liberty street, Bloomfield.

Plans for all classes of edifices designed with Accuracy, Economy and Promptness. Rates reasonable.

FREDERICK FULLMAN

(Established 1859.)

Landscape Gardener.

GRADING, LAYING OUT GROUNDS, GENERAL GRADING.

Building and Repairing of Cisterns, Cesspools Wells, Drain Pipes, Flagging and Curbing Satisfactory to everyone that calls.

Second House from Cor. Spruce St. and Monroe Pl.

MARCH 26TH, 1890.

ESTATE OF ARTHUR LLOYD, also known as GEORGE COSAR, Deceased.

Pursuant to the order of JOHN B DURRENBERRY, surrogate of the County of Essex, this day made on the application of the undersigned administrator of said deceased, notice is hereby given to the creditors of said deceased to exhibit to the subscriber under oath or affirmation their claims and demands against the estate of said deceased within nine months from the date hereof, or they will be forever barred from prosecuting or recovering the same against the subscriber. JAMES K. DURHAM.

CARPETS AND FURNITUR

Spring Campaign Begu

COMPETITION DEFIED

Strongly Entrenched Behind Earthworks Low Prices.

All New Styles of Bedroom Suits
All New Styles of Parlor Suits.
All New Patterns of Carpets.

MY PRICE LIST.

50 Pieces Tapestry Brussels Carpet, per yard only
50 Pieces Body Brussels Carpet, per yard only
50 Pieces all-wool Ingrain Carpet, per yard, only
50 Parlor Suits in Plush,
50 Parlor Suits in Plush
50 Antique Bedroom Suits, 8 Pieces
50 Antique Bedroom Suits, 8 Pieces
50 Carpet Bed Lounges
50 Children's Carriages, only
50 Mixed Mattresses
50 Upright Refrigerators
50 Extension Tables, only

CREDIT GIVEN IF DESIRED

The only Carpet and Furniture Store on Market St. with PASSENGER ELEVATOR to every floor.

Goods Delivered Free of Charge to Any Part of the State.

I WILL REFUND RAILROAD EXPENSES INCURRED BY PATRONS.

TELEPHONE 580.

AMOS H. VAN HORN

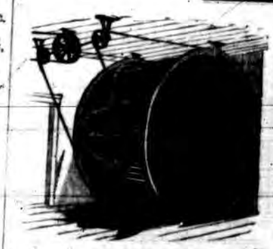
73 MARKET STREET

Near Plane St.,

NEWARK, N. J.

EMPIRE

STEAM CARPET CLEANING



The subscriber begs leave to inform friends and the public that he has created Carpet Renovator of the most recent and proved kind, and is prepared to clean carpets in a most satisfactory manner and at reasonable prices. This improved mode of carpet beating is a great saving on the wear and tear; it will not rip a seam, or even take out a selvedge. It does not stretch or shrink the goods, but raises the nap and brightens the colors, removing all dirt and dust, also moths and carpet worms—in fact it is the no plus ultra mode of carpet cleaning. Carpets will be taken for and delivered by responsible drivers without extra charge. By giving this my personal and prompt attention I hope to merit and receive the patronage of the public.

PRICES FOR CLEANING

Ingrain and 3 Ply, 4c. per yd. Brussels & Tapestry 5c. per yd.
Wilton and Velvet, 6c. per yd. Brussels or Moq'te 7 per yd.
Turkish, Oriental, etc., 8c. per yd.

Carpets called for and delivered free of charge in Glen Ridge and Bloomfield.

D. DOUGLAS, JR.

5, 7, 9 Park Street cor Bloomfield Ave

MONTCLAIR, N. J.

THE DODD

Bloomfield, Montclair

AND

New York

EXPRESS CO.

OFFICES:

80 Cortlandt St., New York,

J. G. Crane & Son, Montclair, N. J.,

Dodd's Livery Stables, Bloomfield.

All orders left at any of the above offices will receive prompt attention.

Patronage Solicited.

Thos. Flannery & Co.,

Proprietors.

VICK'S Floral Guide

Is a work of nearly 200 pages, colored plates, 1,000 engravings, and descriptions of the best Flowers and Vegetables, prices of which are low. Tells how to get and grow SEEDS, Bulbs, Plants, etc. Printed in English and German. Price only 10 cts. which may be deducted from the first order.

BUY ONLY VICK'S SEEDS, AT HEADQUARTERS.

JAMES VICK, SEEDSMAN, Rochester, N.Y.

IN CHANCERY OF NEW JERSEY.—To Jeremiah M. Pelton, Amelia Pelton Jarvis Pelonbet, Dorothea M. Pelonbet, Francis N. Pelonbet, Mary Pelonbet, Sarah McDivit, John McDivit, Seymour S. Pelonbet and Mary Ellen Pelonbet.

By virtue of an order of the Court of Chancery of New Jersey, made on the day of the date hereof, in a cause wherein The J. Frost Shoe Manufacturing Company is complainant and you and others are defendants, you are required to appear, plead, demur, or answer to the complainant's bill, on or before the sixteenth day of May next, or the said bill will be taken as confessed against you. The said bill is filed to foreclose a certain mortgage, dated August 25th, 1873, made by Jeremiah M. Pelton and Amelia Pelton, his wife, Charles Pelonbet and Harriet Pelonbet, his wife and Jarvis Pelonbet and Dorothea Pelonbet, his wife of the first part, and Edson H. McEwen, of the second part, on certain lands in Bloomfield, New Jersey, to secure the sum of ten thousand dollars, and registered in Book N 6 of Mortgages for Essex County on pages 333, &c., which mortgage was assigned by Edson H. McEwen to Stephen T. Gordon, by Stephen T. Gordon to Hamilton S. Gordon, and by Hamilton S. Gordon to the complainant.

And you, Jeremiah M. Pelton and Jarvis Pelonbet, are made defendants in said bill because it is therein alleged that you are the makers of said bond and mortgage, and also that you may claim to have some estate in or to said mortgaged premises.

And you, Amelia Pelton, Dorothea M. Pelonbet, Francis N. Pelonbet, Mary Pelonbet, Sarah McDivit, John McDivit, Seymour S. Pelonbet and Mary Ellen Pelonbet are made defendants because it is alleged in said bill that you claim to have some estate in the said mortgaged premises, and because the bill prays that you may each be foreclosed from all equity of redemption therein.

GALLAGHER & RICHARDS, Solicitors of Complainant, 745 Broad St., Newark, N. J.

Dated March 15th, 1890. $6.00

THIS PAPER may be found on file at GEO. P. ROWELL & CO'S Newspaper Advertising Bureau (10 Spruce St.), where advertising contracts may be made for it in NEW YORK.